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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT						
9	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA						
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11	11 *, CAS	SE NO. CV*-AHM(*)					
12		DER REGARDING SETTLEMENT NFERENCE BEFORE THIS COURT					
13		Settlement Conference Date:					
14		Time: p.m.					
15		rinie. p.iii.					
16							
17	Defendant(s).						
18	18						
19	PLEASE READ THIS ORDER AND I	LOCAL RULE 16-15 CAREFULLY					
20	The Court has agreed to conduct the s	settlement conference in this matter. The					
21	Court has a keen interest in helping the par	Court has a keen interest in helping the parties achieve settlement. To facilitate the					
22	settlement conference, the Court hereby orde	settlement conference, the Court hereby orders as follows:					
23	1. Settlement Conference Date. [The parties should contact the Clerk of the Cour						
24	to arrange a mutually agreeable date for the settlement conference to take place.] OR						
25	[The Court hereby schedules this case for a Mandatory Settlement Conference a						
26	.]						
27	2. Confidentiality. Pursuant to Local Rule 16-15, all settlement proceedings shall						
28	be confidential and no statement made therei	n shall be admissible in any proceeding in					

the case, unless the parties otherwise agree. No part of a settlement proceeding shall be reported or otherwise recorded without the consent of the parties except for any memorialization of a settlement.

- 3. Consultation with Clients Before Settlement Conference. Before the settlement conference, the attorneys are directed to explore the parameters of possible settlement with their respective clients and insurance representatives. Counsel should disclose in writing, although not necessarily in formal, itemized budget form, the amount it will realistically cost to continue the case through trial and appeal. At the conference itself, counsel will be required to confirm that they have done so, and each party will be expected to discuss all economic and non-economic factors relevant to reaching a full and final settlement.
- 4. Exchanging Settlement Offers Before Settlement Conference. In order to provide the parties with a starting point for their settlement discussions with the Court, Plaintiff(s) shall advise Defendant(s) of the terms upon which Plaintiff(s) then is prepared to settle the case, in a letter delivered or faxed no later than seven (7) calendar days prior to the settlement conference. Within forty-eight (48) hours of receipt of Plaintiff(s')'s settlement offer, Defendant(s) shall respond to the same by letter delivered or faxed advising Plaintiff(s) of the terms upon which they are prepared to settle the case. Counsel shall bring copies of those letters to the settlement conference.

#### 5. Settlement Conference Statements.

## (a) <u>Statements That Are Exchanged.</u>

No later than three (3) court days prior to the settlement conference, the parties shall deliver directly to the Court's chambers their separate settlement conference statements and shall fax or personally deliver their statement to opposing counsel. The statement, which shall be brief and to the point and may not exceed 10 double-spaced pages, shall include (1) a succinct statement of the facts of the case, including claims and defenses

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remaining to be tried and the party's position on each issue; (2) an itemized statement of the damages claimed, in non-conclusory form; and (3) a summary of the history of past settlement discussions and offers and demands, including the most recent settlement offers exchanged pursuant to paragraph 4 of this Order. The statements shall also disclose the parties' positions about non-monetary terms that they may seek (or oppose). Depending on the case, such statements should include (but are not necessarily limited to): the form and scope of releases -- <u>e.g.</u>, general and/or specific; waiver of California Civil Code § 1542; releases of and/or covenants not to sue third parties who either are not participants in the settlement conference or are not even parties in the lawsuit, but whose interests could affect the negotiating parties' ability to settle; indemnifications against claims of other parties; whether there should be a confidentiality provision; whether there should be recitals of non-admission of fault or liability; whether each settling party is to pay his, her or its own costs and attorneys' fees; and any other provision which is likely to be the subject of negotiation. Each side should cite reported decisions that they think support their position as to the amount (if any) of damages (including punitive damages), and each side may attach a copy of published summaries of comparable cases taken from publications that contain the terms and amounts of settlements or verdicts. Unless absolutely essential to inform the Court of key considerations, please do not attach other items, such as exhibits or transcript excerpts; the purpose of the statement is to enable the Court to become familiar with the issues, not to try the case. Accordingly, do not include discussions of the legal principles affecting the substantive claims and defenses.

### (b) Confidential Statement.

Pursuant to Local Rule 16-15, each party shall also prepare a Confidential Addendum to the Settlement Conference Statement, which shall also be delivered to chambers but *shall not be served upon the other parties*. The Confidential Addendum shall contain a forthright, honest statement of the terms on which the case realistically can be settled; the approximate amount of fees and costs expended to date; an estimate of the fees and costs to be expended for future discovery, pretrial and trial; and any additional information the party wishes to impart to the judge confidentially. The Court relies on the Confidential Statement to ascertain the terms that the parties are really prepared to accept.

### (c) <u>Exceptions</u>.

Sometimes the foregoing requirements may be unnecessary -- e.g., if there is only one relatively narrow or discrete issue that divides the parties, after they have reached agreement on all, or virtually all, other material terms. In such case, the parties' settlement conference statements and addenda should focus on the "sticking point" issue and provide the Court the background or context necessary to help break the impasse.

# (d) Consequences of Non-Compliance

Failure to timely deliver a Settlement Conference Statement and Confidential Addendum will likely result in sanctions being imposed.

6. Persons to be Present at Settlement Conference. All persons whose consent is necessary to conclude settlement shall be present personally. This means the individual with the authority to say "yes," not just "no." As an exception, out-of-district parties, or agents empowered to settle may be available by telephone, provided they are absolutely committed to remaining available at the telephone (regardless of the hour) until released by the Court and further provided that a written request for their participation by telephone is submitted to and approved by the Court in advance of the conference.

(WARNING: The Court is not always inclined to routinely permit such telephonic participation.)

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The plaintiff's representative must have full and final authority, in the <u>representative's sole discretion</u>, to authorize dismissal of the case with prejudice, or to accept a settlement amount recommended by the settlement judge down to the defendant's last offer made prior to the settlement conference. The defendant's representative must have final settlement authority to commit the defendant to pay, in the <u>representative's sole discretion</u>, a settlement amount recommended by the settlement liudge up to the plaintiff's prayer (excluding punitive damage prayers), or up to the plaintiff's last demand made prior to the settlement conference, whichever is <u>lower</u>.

Counsel appearing without their clients and/or the person or persons whose 12 presence is required to achieve settlement (such as insurance representatives) will cause the settlement conference to be canceled and rescheduled, regardless of whether counsel 14 purportedly has been given settlement authority. (This will not result if the Court granted prior authorization for the client to participate telephonically.) The noncomplying party, attorney, or both, may be assessed the costs and expenses incurred by other parties as a result of such cancellation and rescheduling.

If a settlement proposal must be presented to a board or committee, the attendance of at least one sitting and knowledgeable member of the Board (preferably the Chairperson) is absolutely required, unless the entity commits absolutely to the discretionary authority of another representative.

In lawsuits involving the United States or any of its agencies, the Assistant U.S. Attorney in charge of the case must appear with the full measure of settlement authority provided by his or her superiors within the United States Attorneys' Office.

Any insurance company that is a party to the case or is contractually required to defend or to pay damages assessed within policy limits, must have a settlement representative present at the conference. Such representative must have final settlement authority to commit the company to pay, in the representative's sole discretion, an

amount recommended by the settlement judge within the policy limits. The purpose of this requirement is to have an insurance representative present who can settle the outstanding claim or claims during the course of the conference without consulting a superior. An insurance representative authorized to pay, in his or her sole discretion, up to the plaintiff's last demand made prior to the settlement conference will also satisfy this requirement. Counsel of record will be responsible for timely advising any involved non-party insurance company of the requirements of this Order.

7. Conduct of Settlement Conference. The Court may, in its discretion, converse with the lawyers, the parties, the insurance representatives, or any one of them outside of the hearing of the others. The comments of the Court during such separate sessions are not to be used by counsel in settlement negotiations with opposing counsel. This is a necessary requirement in order to avoid intentional or unintentional misquotation of the Court's comments. Violation of this policy may mislead the adverse party and therefore hinder settlement.

At the commencement of the settlement conference, each party through counsel may be required to make an oral presentation (not to exceed 10 minutes) of the relevant facts *and* law, in the presence of all parties and counsel.

If settlement between any or all parties is reached as a result of the Settlement Conference, the Court will enter the settlement terms on the record at the end of the conference and the parties will be expected to assent to those terms, at which point the settlement will be final and binding.

All papers submitted for the Settlement Conference will either be returned to the parties or destroyed by the Court after the settlement proceedings are concluded, unless the parties otherwise agree.

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1	The Court thanks the parties and their counsel for their anticipated cooperation in
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4	IT IS SO ORDERED.
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6	Dated:
7	A. HOWARD MATZ United States District Judge
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